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NICOLAY COPY OF GETTYSBURG ADDRESS LOANED TO PARK SERVICE FOR SUMMER DISPLAY

The Library of Congress has agreed to place one of its Gettysburg Address manuscripts on exhibit for three months each year at Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania. The so-called "first draft" (the Nicolay copy) will be on view in Gettysburg in odd-numbered years, and the "second draft" (the Hay copy) in even-numbered years, usually from Memorial Day to Labor Day. Abraham Lincoln delivered his immortal address in Gettysburg on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the military cemetery.

The Library's five-year agreement with the National Park Service came after several years of discussion and negotiation, involving, first, the question of permanent custody of the manuscripts and, second, their security and preservation. It was necessary for the Park Service to construct a special vault in the Cyclorama Building and a special case for the protection and display of the manuscripts. In adhering to agreed specifications, National Park Service representatives were assisted by the Library's exhibits officer, J. Michael Carrigan, and the chief of Preservation Office, Norman J. Shaffer. Increased exhibition, under controlled conditions, of important historical documents is in keeping with the aims and philosophy of Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin.

The first draft of the Address was transported to Gettysburg, under heavy security, on July 5, in time for a special ceremony of dedication and opening of the exhibit July 7. Principal speakers at the ceremony were Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania and William F. Goodling, who represents the district including Gettysburg in Congress, both of whom had advocated the transfer of one of the Gettysburg manuscripts to Gettysburg. The Library of

Congress was represented by the Assistant Librarian for Research Services, John C. Broderick, who described the significance of the manuscripts. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Winters of Armonk, N.Y., were recognized for the donation of a portrait of Lincoln and the Gettysburg Address by Francis B. Carpenter, which will hang in the display area with the Library of Congress manuscript. The director of the National Park Service, William J. Whalen, presided, and Richard L. Stanton, the Park Service's regional director for the Mid-Atlantic region, officially opened the exhibit.

In his remarks on "The Gettysburg Address: Its Place in History," Senator Schweiker described it as the third in the series of three great documents underlying the structure of the nation, citing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution as its only rivals. He concluded his remarks by reading the Address. Mr. Goodling, speaking on "The Gettysburg Address: For the People," emphasized the interagency cooperation necessary to make possible the exhibition and the appropriateness of such an exhibition in Gettysburg. Mr. Broderick described the manuscript as a fragile object which must be displayed in protected conditions but paradoxically a durable one because the words and sentiments it records are imperishable. He acknowledged the Library's indebtedness to the children of John Hay, who presented the Gettysburg Address manuscripts in 1916, and other descendents of the Hay family, including Mrs. Stuart Symington and James W. Symington, who have been more recent benefactors of the Library.

Duncan Macpherson and Marc Montefusco of the Library's Exhibits Office complete the packing of the Gettysburg Address for transport to Pennsylvania.

There are five known manuscripts of the Gettysburg Address. Although sometimes designated drafts and differing slightly in particulars, only the Nicolay copy (the first draft) was prepared before delivery of the Address itself. The other manuscripts were written out by Lincoln after the Address for special purposes, one for his fellow speaker, Edward Everett,

Security guards oversee the loading of the Address into a Department of the Treasury van.

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at the dedication ceremony, and two for a compilation of facsimiles, sold for the benefit of the U.S. Sanitary Commission in 1864. There is some doubt about the occasion for the second draft (the Hay copy), which was unknown until after Hay's death in 1905.

The Everett copy of the Address is in the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield. The Bancroft copy, so called because it became the property of historian and Government official George Bancroft, is in Cornell University Library. The Bliss copy had been the property of Col. Alexander Bliss, Bancroft's stepson and organizer of the 1864 facsimile project. It is now in the Lincoln Room in The White House. The Bliss copy, sold at auction in the 1940s, was bequeathed to the United States by the former Cuban ambassador to the United States, Oscar Cintas. It is the most familiar form of the Address, frequently published in facsimile and containing the language of the Address in its most complete form.

AFC CONCERT OFFERS CAJUN MUSIC

The 1979 summer outdoor concert series sponsored by the American Folklife Center will present The Louisiana Aces joined by Dewey and Tony Balfa on Thursday, July 26. The performance will take place on Neptune Plaza in front of the Library of Congress Building between noon and 2 p.m. The rain date is Friday, July 27.

The Louisiana Aces will perform traditional Cajun instrumental and vocal music. The Aces include D. L. Menard, whose career as guitarist and vocalist with the group spans 25 years, Marc Savoy, builder and player of the Cajun accordion, and Dick Richard, playing steel guitar. Also appearing with the group is Dewey Balfa, the surviving member of the internationally known Balfa Brothers, playing the fiddle, and his nephew Tony Balfa on guitar.

DONALD JAY SAFF NAMED TO PENNELL COMMITTEE

Donald Jay Saff, a major printmaker, teacher, and author on printmaking, has been appointed to serve on the Pennell Committee to select prints for purchase for the Library's permanent collections.

Educated at Queens College, Columbia University, The Pratt Institute, Pratt Graphic Art Workshop, and Istituto Statale di Belle Arti, Urbino, he has not only been a fine printmaker but has established an outstanding reputation as a teacher and administrator. For more than a decade he has been associated with the University of South Florida at Tampa as a teacher, dean of the College of Fine Arts, and director of Graphicstudio.

He has had one-man shows at home and abroad, and his prints can be found in many public and private collections.

His recent book, *Printmaking: History and Process*, brings together the most complete, accurate, and up-to-date information about printmaking techniques. The depth of his knowledge and breadth of his experience should greatly benefit the Library in its acquisitions program.

Continuing to serve in selecting prints are committee member Jim Dine, internationally recognized painter and printmaker, and Karen Beall, curator of fine prints, Library of Congress.

PHASE II OF COINS BEING IMPLEMENTED

The Copyright Office IN-process System (COINS), an automated system developed by the Planning and Technical Office and programmed by the Automated Systems Office Copyright Application Section, is progressing rapidly through planned phases. Phase I, the updating of deposit account records, is in full operation. Phase II, the tracking of registration claims in correspondence, is nearing complete implementation. The two minicomputers installed in the Copyright Office in October 1977 for COINS are capable of handling the even more complex record-keeping functions planned in the next phases.

The first phase, which became fully operational at the end of 1977, enables the Copyright Office to have immediate access to an updated record of all deposit accounts. Deposit accounts enable those who regularly use Copyright Office services to make advance payments instead of sending separate remittances. The advance payments go into an account against which copyright fees can be charged.

Phase II, a correspondence management system, provides office-wide access to a record of each case requiring correspondence with the copyright claimant. Implementation of this system began in August 1978. All open unfinished business (U.B.) cases are tentatively scheduled to be on-line by the end of the summer.

The 12,500 cases on-line by mid-June represented all documents from the Renewals and Documents

Section in the Examining Division, all visual arts open U.B. cases, all new performing arts U.B. cases except motion pictures since the Performing Arts Section of the Examining Division joined the system the end of February 1979, and the nondramatic literary (TX) U.B. cases initiated since May 24 in one team of the Literary Section, Examining Division.

Many people are crucial to the success of this phase of COINS, and their efforts must be coordinated into a smoothly operating system. The project manager for the correspondence management system is Bob Guillette, a program analyst in the Planning and Technical Office. Diane Rassam, a program analyst in the Planning and Technical Office, is responsible for coordination of the implementation of the correspondence management system in the Examining Division. She is being assisted by Linda Tepp, also a program analyst in the Planning and Technical Office. Each team or section in the Examining Division has its own coordinator. Technicians in each section are key persons in insuring that the information on the U.B. envelope is in the correct format before being input into the data base.

The users of the system are more varied now, also. The Public Office in the Information and Reference Division has a terminal which will enable the information specialists to answer simple status inquiries from the public without calling a materials expediter to locate the material or to pull the case out of the open file. Lela Beth Criswell, a program analyst in the Planning and Technical Office, is coordinating the use of the system in the Public Office. The Reference Search Section, Information and Reference Division, also has a terminal which the staff members use to check whether a document or a claim involved in a search is in-process and to determine the status of deposit accounts for billing purposes. But the major users of the system are the searchers in the Materials Expediting Unit, Materials Control Section, Acquisitions and Processing Division. Joan Doherty, a program analyst in the Planning and Technical Office, is coordinating the correspondence management system in that section. At the end of 1978, she began training the expediters to use the terminals to aid in their searches.

MICROFICHE PUBLICATION OF NLS CATALOG TERMED A SUCCESS

Quarterly publication of a computer-output-microfiche catalog has made it possible for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH) to terminate catalog card service for the 160 network libraries serving blind and physically handicapped individuals nationwide.

"Our computer-produced catalog, *Reading Material for the Blind and Physically Handicapped,* now contains about 27,000 annotated entries," says NLS/BPH director Frank Kurt Cylke. "The catalog has been available to network libraries for two years. During this time, it has proved to be a cost-effective and efficient use of computer technology to improve bibliographic access and control.

"Each network library should experience a significant saving of staff time to be used for more direct patron service."

The manual system of filing and updating cards terminates this October. At last count, the NLS/BPH cards required more than 100 feet of drawers to store the same information that is on 63 microfiche films in one loose-leaf binder.

CORRECTION

The Appendix in the July 6 LC *Information Bulletin* (pp. 253-256) from the Planning Office describing Task Force recommendations contained an omission. "Recommendation No. 32" should have read "Recommendation No. 33." The actual Recommendation No. 32 called for permanent establishment of a Planning Office and the creation of a Research Office.

The Planning Office was, of course, established on January 30, 1977, and continues to exist. The Planning Office in turn drafted a Reconnaissance suggesting the establishment of a Research Office, but the draft was never completed because funding for such an office seemed to be impossible in the forseeable future.

APPENDIX

REPORTS ON THE 31ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES
Los Angeles, Calif., March 30-April 1, 1979

The 31st Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies (AAS) was held from March 30 to April 1 at the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles, Calif. The conference was attended by a sizable representation of librarians from college and research library collections on East, Southeast, and South Asia.

COMMITTEE ON EAST ASIAN LIBRARIES

A meeting of the AAS Committee on East Asian Libraries (CEAL), held during the afternoon and evening of March 29, was attended by some 60 librarians. The committee chair, Eugene Wu, librarian, Harvard-Yenching Library, opened the meeting by announcing the results of the election of CEAL officers and introducing the new chair-elect, Hideo Kaneko, curator, East Asian Library, Yale University.

The first item on the agenda was a presentation of Library of Congress activities of interest to East Asian librarians. Frank M. McGowan, director for acquisitions and overseas operations, Processing Services, reported on programs for the acquisition of East Asian-language materials. He reviewed recent progress made by the Library of Congress in developing exchange relationships with the National Library of Beijing and other libraries in the People's Republic of China, and the results of a special arrangement with the National Central Library in Taipei to procure non-commercial publications in Taiwan. He described the Chinese-Korean NPAC Searching Project, by which a number of academic library participants reported to the Library their acquisitions of Chinese- and Korean-language monographs and noted the results of this project in terms of increased Library of Congress orders for materials in these languages. He also presented the results of a study of the processing of Chinese and Japanese materials that indicated that an overall average of 9.2 to 9.4 months elapsed from the time a publication was received until a printed card was ready for distribution, but that materials processed under NPAC priorities required only 5.2 months (for Chinese) and 6.4 months (for Japanese).

Mr. McGowan stated that the Library's ultimate goal was to input romanized records for all non-roman script materials in the MARC format and that present plans were to input romanized records in Cyrillic, Greek, and Southern Asian languages. Catalog records in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, Persian, and Hebrew, however, would not be input in romanized form in the automated catalog, but would, for the time being, continue to be produced as printed cards and filed in separate card catalogs. Regarding the romanization of Chinese, he pointed out that, following formal U.S. recognition of the People's Republic of China early this year, U.S. Government agencies, the Board of Geographic Names, and the news services had adopted the *pinyin* system of romanization officially promulgated by the Government of China. He noted that the British Library had already changed its romanization of Chinese catalog records from the widely used Wade-Giles system to *pinyin* and that the Australian National Library also intended to make this change. In view of these developments, the Library of Congress was giving the question of conversion from Wade-Giles romanization to *pinyin* careful study and was interested in the intentions of East Asian libraries in this regard.

A report on the status of the Library of Congress *Chinese Cooperative Catalog* was presented by Gloria Hsia, chief, Catalog Publication Division. The *Catalog*, she stated, was never intended as a substitute for a national union catalog of Chinese publications and that its continued existence depended upon the number of subscriptions from outside libraries, which had recently increased to 58, with 42 paid subscriptions, sufficient to ensure its publication at least through 1979. She stated that the Library continued to be interested in obtaining feedback from subscribers on how the usefulness of the *Catalog* might be enhanced and on whether a questionnaire on its utility should be sent out to subscribers.

Warren Tsuneishi, director for area studies, Research Services, outlined last year's reorganization of the Library of Congress. He also described briefly plans for the occupancy of the new James Madison Memorial Building and the concept of the Library as an encyclopedia, by which specialized reference facilities and services would be available to users in contiguous reading rooms, each devoted to a particular subject or geographic area.

Concerning the future of the *Bibliography of Asian Studies*, Mr. Tsuneishi stated that this annual publication would continue to be issued through the 1978 volume by the Association for Asian Studies with the assistance of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Library of Congress, in its budget request to the Congress for the fiscal year 1981, has asked for authorization to assume responsibility for its production beginning with the 1979 issue, but final decision on this request would not be known for several months. In conclusion he reported that the Library was in the process of reviewing its collection development policies, and that in cooperation with Mr. McGowan and the Collections Development Office he had set up an ad hoc committee to develop some specific acquisitions guidelines on a country-by-country basis.

Activities of the Asian Division were summarized by Richard Howard, acting chief of that division, who referred to a number of bibliographic projects recently completed, or under preparation, by members of the division staff, including *Chinese Periodicals in the Library of Congress* by Han Chu Huang, and *A Bibliography of Chinese-English and English-Chinese Dictionaries* by Robert Dunn, both published by the Library of Congress, and "Japanese Government serials publications in the Library of Congress," prepared by Thaddeus Ohta, the manuscript of which had been submitted to the Publishing Office. He reported that two members of the division had been on acquisitions trips to the Far East during the past year—Chi Wang, head of the Chinese and Korean section, who had reviewed the operations of the Library's blanket order dealers and exchange partners in Taiwan and Hong Kong, and Key P. Yang, Korea area specialist in the same section, who had discussed acquisitions problems with the blanket order dealer in Seoul and arranged with book dealers in Tokyo to secure North Korean publications on a regular basis.

The services of the Law Library to the Congress and the public were described by Tao-tai Hsia, chief, Far Eastern Law Division, who noted briefly the research performed by that division for Congress on subjects relating to East Asian and Southeast Asian law and the efforts of the division to acquire all available legal materials from the People's Republic of China.

Next on the agenda was a report by John Haeger, director of the East Asian Library Program. Mr. Haeger explained that the program, assisted by an advisory committee of five, was an organization jointly appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), the Social Science Research Council, and the Association of Research Libraries to oversee the implementation of a series of recommendations that had been made by the ACLS Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries, published in 1977 as a report entitled *East Asian Libraries: Problems and Prospects.* It had become clear to the program that the major difficulties in implementing the recommendations would be funding, and that in the face of continuing financial constraints the basic solution to the problem of maintaining the national capacity for research on East Asia was inter-institutional cooperation: in processing, by moving from centralized to cooperative on-line cataloging; in acquisitions, by developing union catalog bibliographic controls to permit the selective purchase and sharing of costly but little used materials; and through national organizations such as the Center for Research Libraries, the proposed national periodicals center, and national lending library. To overcome time lags that generally occur in such joint activities, the program had explored the feasibility of automated cooperative cataloging and had assessed the technologies available to handle computerized records in East Asian scripts. The conclusion was that the technology does exist and that the problem lies in adapting it to effective library use, and in conjunction with the existing MARC system. As an example of an organization that was working in this direction, Mr. Haeger stated that the Research Libraries Group (RLG) had made substantial commitment of resources, time, and staff for research to develop systems of this kind. He noted that RLG had recently been reconfigured as a potential national system, the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) to be based at Stanford University, which would utilize the BALLOTS system developed at that institution for its automated data base. He also stated that the Library of Congress had indicated interest in the possibility of cooperating with RLG in this area.

In the discussion that followed this presentation it was noted that the ACLS Steering Committee recommendation to prepare an automated East Asian union listing by romanized title had been temporarily shelved pending a pilot project, to be conducted by the Center for Research Libraries, to test the feasibility and costs of implementing this proposal. Mr. Haeger said he was exploring the possibility of obtaining union catalog bibliographic controls not by means of an independent project but as a by-product of automating retrospective and prospective cataloging records. To questions relating to the training of East

STAFF NEWS

ARNOLD PRICE RETIRES

Arnold H. Price, area specialist for Central Europe in the European Division, retired on June 29 after more than 38 years of Federal service.

Born in Bonn, Germany, and a graduate of the Kieler Gelehrtenschule, Mr. Price came to Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1933, receiving his Ph.D. in history from the University of Michigan in 1942. He started his Federal service in Detroit in 1939 as assistant supervisor of an archaeological laboratory, processing and evaluating findings from Seleucia-on-the-Tigris. He first joined the Library of Congress in 1942, working briefly in the Division of Special Information whose functions were transferred to the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services and later to the Department of State. After his wartime military service, Dr. Price worked in the State Department until 1960, when he rejoined the Library staff in his area specialist position.

He is the author of two bibliographies, *East Germany* (1967) and *The Federal Republic of Germany* (1972 and 1978), both published by the Library, as well as of several bibliographical essays and surveys. He has written on various aspects of German history, including articles on Germanic social structure and Nazi territorial policies. His monograph on *The Evolution of the Zollverein* (University of Michigan Press, 1949) was reprinted in 1973. Since 1961 he has served as a section editor (Central European History) of *Recently Published Articles.* He taught European history at the University of New Mexico, Georgetown University, and American University.

He visited Germany in 1971 as a guest of the Federal Republic of Germany and in 1978 on the invitation of the Thomas Institute of Cologne University. Currently, he is serving as the first president of the newly founded Association for the Bibliography of History.

Dr. Price brought a specially fortuitous combination of qualifications to his position as area specialist for Central Europe. Through his efforts, the German collections of the Library were substantially strengthened along both academic and area-studies lines.

Dr. Price's colleagues and friends throughout the Library will remember him as most willing and ready to extend reference assistance and to share with others his knowledge of Central Europe. He plans to devote much of his retirement to professional pursuits, while enjoying life at home with his wife Elizabeth, who served the Congressional Research Service for many years as chief translator.

RETIREMENT OF MARTHA WHITE NOTED

Martha O. White recently retired from the Buildings Management Division after 20 years at the Library of Congress. Mrs. White, a native of Bedford, Va., came to the Library in 1959 as a part-time member of the janitorial force. In 1967, she was assigned to the elevator force and was promoted in 1969 to assistant foreman of the force. In 1975 she was promoted to the position from which she retired as foreman of elevator operators, overseeing all elevator and checkstand operations within the Library.

On July 2, Mrs. White was honored at a retirement luncheon in the courtyard attended by Edmond L. Applebaum, Associate Librarian for Management, and Gerald T. Garvey, chief, Buildings Management Division.

ROSE WHITE RETIRES

Rose Bud White, who worked in the Building Services Section, Buildings Management Division, received her certificate of retirement from the general foreman, Clinoth Colbert, on June 29. A native of Old Hundred, N.C., she was an employee of the Library for almost 17 years.

Her co-workers and many friends in the Thomas Jefferson Building were hosts at a breakfast held in her honor on the occasion of her retirement.

STEVE GRAY RECEIVES 20-YEAR AWARD

Steve H. Gray, catalog filer in the Catalog Management Division, was presented a 20-year Service Award emblem on June 29, by acting chief William R. Huntley. A native of Waynesboro, Va., Mr. Gray began his library career in 1959 in the former Card Division where he worked in the Stock Unit and later in the Estimating Unit. In 1974, as a result of a reduction in

force, he came to Catalog Management Division as a filer in the Official Catalog.

Mr. Gray is a boating enthusiast with keen interests in landscape painting and photography. His artistic abilities have been demonstrated by his contributions to an exhibit depicting the work of the Catalog Management Division and through his labeling of the card trays of the Official Catalog. Mr. Gray received for the latter a Special Achievement Award in the spring of 1977.

LYDIA SKOBLIN EARNS 20-YEAR PIN

Lydia Skoblin, searcher-filer (editor) in the National Union Catalog Control Section, Catalog Publication Division, received a 20-year Federal Service Award pin from Gloria H. Hsia, chief of the division, on Friday, June 22.

Lydia Skoblin was born in the United States of Russian descent. It was not until she began school that she spoke any language but Russian. Her interests in language continued into college where she received her bachelor of arts degree in language from the University of Montana.

All but one of her 20 years of Federal service have been spent in the Library, during which she has worked in Catalog Distribution Service (formerly the Card Division), the Aerospace Technology Division, and as a subject cataloger and translater for the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* (*MIRA*). Since 1969 she has worked on the NUC project performing a variety of tasks, most recently Cyrillic transliterations and filing. She is currently working on the NUC Cyrillic catalog of pre-1956 imprints. She assumed the duties of her present position in October 1978.

COPYRIGHT NEWS

Copyright Office staff members delivered speeches to groups around the country during the spring.

Lewis Flacks, special legal assistant to the Register of Copyrights, spoke in April to the copyright class at New England School of Law in Boston, Mass. He was also involved in international copyright. On April 10 he participated in programs held in New York City and sponsored by UNESCO and the World Intellectual Property Organization for foreign copyright trainees from developing countries. During June he represented the United States at a meeting of the Governmental Experts on Implementation of the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite held in Paris, France.

Michael Keplinger, special legal assistant to the Register of Copyrights, was also involved in international copyright in April. He traveled to Stockholm, Sweden, to speak about international copyright on the 25th anniversary of the Swedish Copyright Society. He addressed the New Jersey Patent Law Association in Princeton on April 19. Mr. Keplinger spoke on copyright again in June at an institute entitled "International Flow of Information: Trans-Pacific Perspective" held in Waianae, Hawaii. Hosts of the institute were the University of Hawaii at Manoa, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, and the U.S. International Communication Agency.

Marybeth Peters, chief of the Information and Reference Division, continued to present numerous speeches this spring. The National Music Publishers' Association alone invited her to speak three times in three months. **Mildred Henninger**, head of the Performing Arts Section, Examining Division, and **Jim Vassar**, senior copyright examiner in the same section, joined Marybeth Peters in giving the presentation at one of these meetings. At another meeting of this association Marybeth Peters was accompanied in presenting the copyright program by **Nancy McAleer** and **Jacquelyn Darden**, both of whom are supervisory copyright examiners in the Performing Arts Section. Speaking with her in April before the Protestant Church-Owned Publishers' Association were Mildred Henninger and two other employees in the same section, **Shirley Wendell**, supervisory copyright examiner, and **Charlotte Bostick-Givens**, attorney-adviser. Other associations to hear Marybeth Peters speak were the American Society for Training and Development, the Association of Professional Vocal Ensembles, and the American Society of Business Press Editors.

Victor Marton, supervisor of the Information Unit, Information and Publications Section, Information and Reference Division, spoke before the Mid-Atlantic Region Archives Conference in Norfolk, Va. He talked about archives again at the 43rd Modern Archives Institute held at the National Archives on June 7. At a meeting in Denver, Colo., sponsored by the BiLingual Communications Center he informed librarians, and teachers about copyright. Mr. Marton and **Alex Gordon**, a senior information specialist also in the Information Unit, spoke before the Washington (D.C.) Area Writers Association in April.

Mr. Gordon also was a guest speaker on copyright at a senior art class in the Corcoran School of Art in Washington, D.C.

Bruce Clear, another senior information specialist in the Information Unit, talked on copyright before the Cumberland Valley Library Association on May 18.

From the Office of the General Counsel, **Harriet Oler**, senior attorney-adviser, addressed the National Council of University Research Administrators in April, while **Chris Meyer**, attorney-adviser, discussed computers and the copyright law at a workshop given at the annual National Computer Conference in June.

Licensing was the subject of a speech by **Susan Aramayo**, chief of the Licensing Division, at a meeting of the National Cable Television Association in May.

Two Copyright Office staff members spoke in Boston, Mass., during May. **Bernie Dietz**, head of the Visual Arts Section, Examining Division, told the Boston Visual Artists Union about registration procedures. **Gayle Harris**, a program analyst in the Planning and Technical Office, delivered a speech to the Artists Foundation.

Students at the Washington and Lee University law school in Lexington, Va., heard **David Levy**, attorney-adviser in the Literary Section, Examining Division, speak on April 17.

Ivan Bender, consultant to the general counsel of the Copyright Office, was the dinner speaker at the annual meeting of the Training Media Distributors Association in St. Louis, Mo., on April 29. He visited Los Angeles, Calif., in May to speak at a Video Exposition and to be videotaped giving a talk on copyright for the Los Angeles school district video network.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Jurij W. Dobczansky, bibliographic and reference assistant, European Division, recently published a bibliography of the dissident Soviet science fiction writer Oles Berdnyk. The article, "Oles Berdnyk: A Bibliographical Overview," appeared in the Spring 1979 issue of the *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies*. Berdnyk's works have been officially banned. Earlier this year he was arrested for his membership in the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

Two recent publications by **Carl Fleischhauer**, folklife specialist in the American Folklife Center, offer profiles of West Virginia musicians. "Melvin Wine: Fiddling and Sharing," in the January issue of *Pickin'*, provides a look at an artist from Braxton County, while "Foggy Valley: The Story of Ellis Hall," in the June 1979 issue of *The Devil's Box*, describes the career of a fiddler born in southwestern Pennsylvania who lived in Morgantown, W.Va. The latter piece was coauthored with Charles Wolfe, who worked as field coordinator in the center's 1978 Blue Ridge Parkway Folklife Project.

Gerard W. Gawalt, historical specialist in the American Revolution Bicentennial Office, Manuscript Division, appeared as a guest on the Mike Cuthbert Talk Show on WRC radio on July 4. The politics and personalities of the American Revolution were the subjects discussed in an hour-long program.

BLOODMOBILE VISIT SET

The American Red Cross Bloodmobile Unit will visit the Library on Wednesday, July 25, from 9 a.m. to 2:45 p.m. in the Whittall Pavilion, Library of Congress Building. Donors are requested to use regular shuttle bus service to the Library of Congress Building. Staff members wishing to donate blood should register with keyworkers in their respective divisions.

In accordance with LCR 2015-17.4, all blood donors may be granted a maximum of four hours excused absence, which includes the actual time spent giving blood and a rest and recuperative period immediately following. The time of donation must be approved by the supervisor and a Form 13-73a (*Blood Donation Verification*) must be submitted to the supervisor following donation.

Arrangements for blood replacement for Library personnel and members of their families may be made by calling Susan Johannsen, Health Services Office, ext. 76053.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Lydia Austria, invoice control clerk, GS-3, Ord, 9027; Ronald Batleman, systems analyst, GS-13, ASO, 90148; Ida Eustis, shelflister (trainee), GS-5, Subj Cat, 90083; Richard Harper, special policeman private, SP-7, Bldgs, 90361; Russell Knodle, messenger-arranger, GS-2, Cat Publ, OP 3-500; Patricia Sisler, secretary to the assistant chief, GS-6, Ov Op, 90260.

Temporary Appointments: Lincoln P. Bloomfield,

Jr., reference assistant, GS-5, CRS F, NP; Susan Coleman, worker-trainee, GS-1, Cop Rec Mgmt, NP; Cynthia Copeland, library aid, GS-1, Loan, NP; Sandra Defina, library aid, GS-3, Ser, NP; Randall Ericson, reference librarian, GS-9, GRR, NP; Kevin Fletcher, worker-trainee, GS-1, Cop Inf & Ref, NP; Darlene Gripper, library technician, GS-5, M/B/RS, NP; David Hubley, reference clerk, GS-3, CRS EPW, NP; Angela Jones, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Inf & Ref, NP; Lynnetta Jones, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Exam, NP; Gwendolyn Kelly, data entry operator, GS-4, CRS D, 90220; Robbyn Kemp, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Acq & Proc, NP; Melvin McNeil, Jr., worker-trainee, GS-1, GRR, NP; John Martin, materials control clerk, GS-4, CRS L, NP; MauraJayne Pensak, library aid, GS-3, Ser Rec, NP; Jerel Rosati, reference assistant, GS-5, CRS F, NP; Angelita Santiago, library aid, GS-3, Ser Rec, NP; Lynne Tolosa, library aid, GS-3, Ser Rec, NP; Addie Townsend, worker-trainee, GS-1, FMO, NP; Richelle Tyson, worker-trainee, GS-1, GRR, NP; Anne Vorce, research assistant, GS-5, CRS F, NP; Joyce Watts, library aid, GS-1, FRD, NP.

Promotions: Thomas Beecher, to pictorial preservation technician, GS-6, P&P, 90341; Monica Gergen, to senior data preparation editor, GS-10, Ser Rec, 90182; Warren Lenhart, to foreign affairs analyst, GS-14, CRS F, 90349; Theresa Varela, CRS F, to secretary to assistant chief, GS-6, Ser, 90388.

Transfer: Ivan Proctor, E&G, to registration numbering clerk, GS-4, Cop Acq & Proc, 90344.

Resignation: Katherine Bowen, CRS L; Joseph Buchan, Col Mgmt; Laura Curlett, Disb; Diana Joyner, Cop Cat; Norman Sohl, Photodup.

UPCOMING CONCERTS

Thursday, July 26

Cajun music performed by the Louisiana Aces in a free outdoor concert sponsored by the American Folklife Center. Rain date is Friday, July 27. On the Neptune Plaza from noon to 2 p.m.

Saturday, August 4

Chamber music by Musicrafters with director Vincent Patterson of the Marine Band. No tickets are required. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m.

Thursday, August 30

Melecio Martinez will perform on the Mexican folk harp in a free outdoor concert sponsored by the American Folklife Center. Rain date is Friday, August 31. On the Neptune Plaza from noon to 2 p.m.

Saturday, September 8

Musicrafters directed by Vincent Patterson. No tickets are required. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m.

Staff members who wish to attend programs or other events taking place during their normal working hours should consult their supervisors.

Asian librarians, he replied that up to that time the program had concentrated on problems of bibliographic controls, but that he would welcome specific suggestions and proposals on this subject from members of CEAL.

The chair then opened up for general discussion a number of points that had been raised in the annual reports of the CEAL subcommittees.

Thomas H. Lee, East Asian cataloging librarian, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin, and chair of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing, referred to the results of a questionnaire on romanization he had distributed to East Asian librarians last December to which the response has been almost unanimous in favor of retaining the East Asian scripts on Chinese, Japanese, and Korean catalog records and in opposition to automated records in romanization only. He pointed out, however, that automated records were needed for better access to East Asian materials, and that until records in East Asian scripts could be included in automated data bases, it would be most desirable to supplement manually produced catalog cards with fully romanized records in an automated data base.

Mr. Lee then took up the question of *pinyin* romanization of Chinese, noting that a number of recent developments had given greater urgency to the question of its adoption by East Asian libraries in place of the Wade-Giles romanization now regarded as standard by American libraries. He concluded with the statement that a preliminary examination of the new *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* revealed that the CEAL subcommittee recommendations had been accorded fair and careful treatment.

Hideo Kaneko, chair of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials, summarized the activities growing out of a Workshop for Japanese Collections Librarians in American Research Libraries, held in Washington, D.C., last August under the sponsorship of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission and coordinated by the Office of Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries. One such activity was a survey of large, medium, and small Japanese collections in America currently being conducted by Naomi Fukuda, formerly assistant librarian, Asia Library, University of Michigan, to investigate existing patterns of collection development and interlibrary cooperation, and to explore possible means of making such cooperation among Japanese collections more effective. Another project conducted by Shizue Matsuda, librarian for East Asian studies, Indiana University Library, surveyed the Japanese serials to which Japanese collections in the United States were currently subscribing, with a view to possible cooperative acquisitions and resource sharing in this area of publication. Both of these projects were funded by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission.

Tao-tai Hsia, chair of the Subcommittee on Liaison with Chinese Libraries, reported on the proposed Library of Congress-led delegation of American librarians to the People's Republic of China, which is to consist of three members each from the Library, the AAS Committee on East Asian Libraries, the American Library Association, and the Association of Research Libraries. He announced that the Chinese authorities, and specifically the Bureau of Cultural Relics, are prepared to receive the delegation in September.

Finally, Karl Lo, head, East Asian Library, University of Washington, commented on his report of the Subcommittee on Automation. On the subject of computer applications to East Asian library problems, he questioned whether, in view of the differing approaches and interests of the parent institutions of East Asian collections represented in CEAL, it was desirable or even possible for CEAL to develop a unified position of its own with respect to the uses of automation in East Asian libraries.

As the first speaker of the evening session, Ray Boylan, assistant director of the Center for Research Libraries (CRL), reported on recent activities of the center relating to East Asian materials. He explained that these materials, as with the rest of the center's collections, were designed to supplement holding of other libraries. East Asian materials in CRL number some 40,000 bibliographic volumes and 14,000 reels of microfilm and include films of clippings from mainland China newspapers, monitored Chinese radio broadcasts, archives of the China files in the British Foreign Office and the U.S. Department of State, and missionary publications. There are also files of Japanese newspapers, government publications, and scientific and technical periodicals. Mr. Boylan referred to CRL's comprehensive collections of materials on India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka obtained through the PL-480 Program, the microfilms prepared through the South Asia Microform Project, and the growing collections of South Asian archival materials. He then described the center's plans to develop for the East Asian field the same kind of comprehensive program as it had for its South Asian collections, and stated that to achieve this goal the center would require guidance from its member institutions on what types of materials

should be acquired to serve best the needs of East Asian collections. In conclusion, he noted that the long-term concern of the center was to work toward a Federally supported national periodicals center and a national lending library which would take over the functions and services currently being performed by CRL.

Karl Lo, the first speaker in a panel discussion on library automation, began with the subject of Chinese character processing systems. He observed that although there were a number of such systems in operation in Japan and Taiwan and there were also U.S. companies producing these systems, there was still no application of Chinese character processing systems in any American library. The reason for this was, in his opinion, that U.S. libraries were awaiting the development of a perfect system. He maintained that the computer technology of today had already attained a level far beyond what could be utilized effectively by libraries for Chinese-character processing and argued that rather than await further technological improvements, librarians in American should seek to evaluate and utilize effectively existing technology. Specifically, he suggested that CEAL should first work to develop critical expertise in two areas—keyboard design and the sorting and merging of sequential orders of Chinese characters. The selection of appropriate hardware and the adaption of software to interface with such existing bibliographic systems as MARC, BALLOTS, and OCLC would follow. He predicted that the development of a system would require only a few years and that, although the cost would be high, the result would make it cost effective.

The history and present status of the University of Toronto Library Automation System (UTLAS) was outlined by Henry Hsing, head, Non-Roman Languages Section, Bibliographic Processing Department, University of Toronto Library, who described the dual procedure maintained by that library for the cataloging of materials in non-roman script languages. For Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials, a complete set of cards with vernacular scripts were produced manually for the East Asian Library card catalog, as well as one card each for the Main Library shelflist and official catalog; in addition, fully romanized records were input in the machine-readable data base. For all other non-roman languages, only one main entry card in the vernacular for each title was made for the main author-title catalog; all other records of these non-roman language materials were computer produced in romanization only. Mr. Hsing stated that MARC-derived on-line cataloging of Western-language materials began at the University of Toronto Library in May 1974, and original on-line cataloging of non-roman language materials began in April 1975. Cataloging was done by non-professionals trained in cataloging, romanization, typing, and inputting operations who, after assembling the bibliographic information, coded and keyed the records directly at the terminal. Their work was then revised by professional cataloger librarians. The total connect time for new titles cataloged in 1977-78 averaged 7.17 minutes per record for both roman and non-roman, and the computer cost per new record created, exclusive of line charge and storage cost, was $1.39; storage cost per record handled was $0.28.

The third speaker on the panel, Warren Tsuneishi, discussed developments in automation at the Library of Congress as they related to the comments of the preceding speakers. On the subject of a dual system for cataloging East Asian materials, such as that employed at the University of Toronto, he pointed out that in its processing of East Asian serial publications, the Library had been using a dual system for some time: not only did the Library continue to produce printed cards in the manual mode with information in East Asian scripts, but since 1973 it had also been inputting records for East Asian serials in romanized form only in the MARC-S data base. These records were retrievable from the data base by language of publication, so that, for example, a printout could be obtained listing all of the approximately 3,000 Japanese-language MARC-S records. He noted, however, that once the Library had completely automated its catalogs, the added staff time required cataloging East Asian materials would make a dual system too expensive to maintain. Regarding the automated processing of East Asian language materials, Mr. Tsuneishi stated that by 1980, in addition to materials in all roman script languages, the Library expected to input in the MARC system romanized records of materials in non-roman scripts such as Cyrillic and the South Asian languages, as well as Thai and Burmese. The prospects for including such non-roman scripts as Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, and the East Asian languages are uncertain. Although the Library is assessing the technical feasibility of inputting non-roman scripts, the problem of financial feasibility seemed even more critical. In an American library environment, non-roman script records constituted only a small percent of the whole, and the expense involved in the automated processing of this small volume of records would probably be too high

to be considered not cost effective. He also reported that the Library of Congress was contracting to explore techniques to capture by electronic means in high density optical disc storage all of the retrospective catalog card records produced since 1901, including records in all non-roman scripts. With a single access point, presumably the LC card number, these records could be called up one by one to be further treated for access by author and title, but here again, he observed, the staff costs would be considerable.

As panel discussant, Nelson Chou, East Asian librarian, Rutgers University Library, indicated that while he was encouraged by the progress reports of Messrs. Hsing and Tsuneishi, he did not share Mr. Lo's optimism regarding the possibilities of interfacing Chinese-character processing systems with existing library bibliographic systems such as MARC or OCLC. He also questioned whether automated processing of East Asian materials could ever be made cost effective, and whether local automation priorities among research libraries might not require greater emphasis upon book circulation systems or the retrieval of information from texts, rather than upon the cataloging of materials.

The chair then took up the question of the procedures under which the business of CEAL was conducted. He noted that the procedures had first been drawn up and adopted in 1967 and amended in 1976 to enlarge membership in the CEAL Executive Group and to extend the term of the chair. At a meeting of the Executive Group the preceding evening it had been agreed that there was a need to review and clarify imprecisions and ambiguities in the language of the procedures relating to the nomination and election of CEAL officers. After some discussion it was decided that the new chair of CEAL would set up an ad hoc group to study the possibility of revising procedures.

The final item on the agenda was a consideration of priorities for East Asian libraries. The chair began by referring to the general statement of needs set forth in the 1977 recommendations of the ACLS Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries, which had enumerated among its priorities national programs for collection development, access, and training of librarians, but had clearly assigned first priority to projects designed to create effective national bibliographic controls for East Asian collections. Questions were raised concerning the significance of automation in this scheme of priorities, and the extent to which priorities established by CEAL would be relevant to decisions or practices adopted by the parent libraries of East Asian collections that were represented in CEAL. No consensus emerged with respect to either of these questions, but the meeting concluded with general agreement that it would be necessary for CEAL as a group to develop a series of authoritative responses to questions concerning its own objectives and priorities in the field of East Asian librarianship. [*Richard C. Howard*]

COMMITTEE ON SOUTH ASIAN LIBRARIES AND DOCUMENTATION

The annual meeting of this committee (CONSALD) on March 29 attracted 17 AAS delegates. The Library of Congress was represented at the meeting by Mohan Gadre, Samuel Iftikhar, Louis Jacob, Frank McGowan, and Mya Thanda Poe.

The chair of CONSALD, Maureen Patterson, outlined the major goals of the committee "to launch us into the decade of 1980s." The overriding problem to be faced in the next 10 years, she pointed out, was an expected difficulty in the funding of the Special Foreign Currency Acquisition Program for South Asian research materials. There was ample evidence that the funding for the acquisition program for India (U.S.-owned excess currency) will be terminated in less than 10 years. Miss Patterson urged the members to plan now for an orderly transition to an adequate successor program to guarantee the availability of research resources for South Asian researchers and scholars. Such planning should include forming a South Asia Library Advisory Group consisting of scholars, administrators, and specialists to suggest and recommend different kinds of funding that can be secured, urging those universities with sizable South Asian teaching and research programs to provide for South Asian materials in their regular library budgets, preparing a position paper to be delivered to the Presidential Commission justifying the need for Federal funding of university libraries for South Asia teaching programs, seeking foundation and other support to finance major research libraries and in so doing to enable them to acquire research materials and make them available to the South Asian scholars in North America, and changing the role of the Center for Research Libraries (CRL), a cooperative nonprofit organization of approximately 130 institutional members in the United States and Canada, along the lines described on this occasion by Ray Boylan, assistant director of the CRL.

In discussing the role of the CRL as a depository for specialized collections of foreign documents and

other important research materials, Mr. Boylan reviewed the proposal to convert CRL into a national lending library if such a library could be set up with Federal funding.

Frank McGowan commented on the availability of U.S.-owned rupees for use in acquiring research materials from India for a limited period of time. An accurate estimate of the length of time during which the funds will remain available is not possible now because of a lack of centralized information concerning the activities of the various U.S. Government agencies involved.

Mr. McGowan presented a compromise formula regarding the decision of the Library of Congress to romanize the *Accessions Lists* and the cataloging cards. The Library of Congress, he pointed out, is willing to provide script card service (preliminary cards in script) providing the participating libraries are willing to finance the project. The proposal was criticized by some members as unacceptable because of the temporary nature of the preliminary cards.

Questions were raised regarding the Library's decision to romanize the *Accessions Lists* and the cataloging cards. It was argued that script was very essential for research purposes, in romanization very useful annotations might be eliminated, and British and other foreign libraries would be interested in receiving cards in the original scripts. There seems to be a misunderstanding about the Library's intention to retain annotations and notes on preliminary cards. The annotations as well as the notes will continue to appear on the preliminary catalog cards.

The chair of CONSALD was very critical of the decision taken by the Library of Congress to introduce romanization and to eliminate use of Indic script in future *Accessions Lists* and cataloging cards. If the Library of Congress was going to follow an isolationist policy, she observed, CONSALD would have to look for alternatives. She suggested, in this regard, that some sort of confederation of dealers (such as D. K. Agency) be contacted, with the object of exploring the possibility of securing technical processing information such as printed cards in Indic scripts. Mr. McGowan agreed to present these concerns to the Library of Congress administration.

[*Samuel Iftikhar*]

SOUTH ASIA COUNCIL

Representatives of the South Asia Council held a special session at the AAS Annual Meeting to discuss with interested association members the results of their November 1978 workshop on the subject of strategies for survival and development of South Asian studies during the 1980s. The presentation addressed topics suggested by the Presidential Commission for Language and International Studies as critical to their concerns. These themes and the scholars who spoke to them were "Libraries and Research Sources," Maureen Patterson, University of Chicago; "Overseas Research and Training," Paul Wallace, University of Missouri; "Language Training," Manindra Verma, University of Wisconsin; "Few Institutions or Many, or Area Studies Personnel and Staffing Programs," Lelah Dushkin, Kansas State University; and "Loner Scholars, Alternative Career Patterns and the Employment of Scholars," Suzanne Hanchett, New York. The chair, Paul Wallace, in addition to moderating wide-ranging discussion of these presentations, also invited suggestions for additions to the statement.

Maureen Patterson presented the major recommendations produced by a conference of resource and library management experts convened in January:

(1) Continuing support should be found for current Library of Congress field office operations in New Delhi and Karachi. Needed services include the acquisition of materials for participating U.S. libraries, the preliminary cataloging of materials acquired, microfilming and microfiching operations, and the creation and broad distribution of *Accessions Lists.*

(2) Strong research collections on South Asia at the Library of Congress are essential in a period of declining research library budgets and support should be given to their continuing development.

(3) Support should be found for a central lending facility such as the projected national lending library to continue CRL's role as a comprehensive participant in the South Asian acquisition program.

(4) Efforts should be made to assure support for one or more major library centers of excellence in South Asian research holdings and access to such collections be made as convenient as possible for outside scholars wishing to use them. Concern was also expressed that a broad range of good teaching collections should be supported.

Paul Wallace stated the concern of the South Asia Council to assure the continued opportunity for graduate students and faculty to undertake research in India under the auspices of the American Institute of Indian Studies. Every effort is being made to attempt to extend the availability of U.S.-owned rupees for this purpose and at the same time to develop a strategy for maintaining support for research in India when the rupee supply has been exhausted. He also

discussed the need for bridging the gap between the theorist and the practioner and the advisability of increased efforts to achieve a more constructive and mutually acceptable relationship between members of these two divergent groups.

Manindra Verma emphasized the importance of summer schools for language training, noting the need for second or third year training for scholars about to go into the field as well as for those whose home institutions afford only one or two years of training. He also noted the importance of providing special training in less commonly taught languages and refresher courses for serious scholars.

Lelah Dushkin presented the concept of a three-tiered approach to the problem of outreach. At the base level, she sees smaller institutions directly concerned with teaching and awareness programs on South Asia intended primarily for secondary schools and colleges, but also available for other local public programs. At the intermediate level would fall a range of larger, regional centers concerned with the development of teaching resources and the training of professionals. In the top tier there would be one or two major national resource centers concerned with the acquisition and availability of special materials. They would also provide general direction to the national program. She saw this as a possible model for the organization of language training and library resources as well. Discussion indicated, however, that significant internal resistances to networking should be anticipated.

Suzanne Hanchett discussed the need for greater support for the "loner" scholars and for those well-trained specialists who are underemployed or unemployed. She also addressed the problem experienced in retaining their scholarly identity on the part of those who have left academia, usually to become practitioners. In most cases, those who are outside the established South Asian scholarly community require special assistance in the form of grants and incidental support, because they do not have access to the usual academic support services. Concerns of this kind have been taken up both by the Organization of Asian Research Scholars (OARS) and the Institute for Research in History.

A more extended statement in each of these areas of concern is available from the speakers. Additional discussion pointed up the need to consider support for publishing as well. In a small field such as South Asia, it often happens that academic presses are not able to market all of the titles they would wish because of current financial constraints.

[*Louis A. Jacob*]

SOUTH ASIA MICROFORM PROJECT

An open meeting of representatives of members of the project (SAMP) was convened, followed by a brief meeting of the Executive Committee. It was announced that Irene Joshi and Om Sharma had been elected to serve on the Executive Committee for the next two years.

SAMP's collection of land settlement reports is now 90 percent complete. Purchase of some materials from the India Office Library will be needed to fill in the collection of Indian Archaeological Survey Circle reports. A major problem remains, however, in locating and acquiring South Asian language periodicals identified as being of major research interest. It was reported that some Bengali titles may be available in Calcutta if local commercial firms would agree to film them. Efforts will be made to explore this question. It may also be possible to acquire some titles from the Inter Documentation Center. This possibility, too, will be investigated. Efforts will also be made to determine whether U.S.-owned rupees managed by the American Institute of Indian Studies might not be available for the purchase by SAMP of microfilms produced in India.

The cumulated SAMP catalog of holdings is approaching the typing stage. It is anticipated that the main volume will be followed soon by a supplement and that subsequent supplements will be cumulated with the first so that there will never be more than one. Members will receive two copies; others may purchase these catalogs at a yet undetermined price.

Considerable discussion was devoted to the problem of serving scholars at non-member institutions. The current prospectus limits the use of SAMP materials to requesters from member institutions. Those present, however, agreed that SAMP holdings have become a national resource which ought to serve all scholars who need to use them. Ray Boylan will continue to explore possible means of achieving this object through some minimal cost arrangement for occasional users. It was reported that cash on hand is now nearly fully committed to current orders.

[*Louis A. Jacob*]

CORMOSEA

At the annual meeting of the Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia (CORMOSEA), Shiro Saito, associate university librarian of the University of Hawaii Library, reported on the completion of the project he headed, "Southeast Asian Research Tools: A Survey of the Need for a National Develop-

ment Plan." Initiated by CORMOSEA and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the project had undertaken two objectives: to evaluate the totality of existing research tools available to scholars and librarians and to identify the existing gaps in this area. The results of this project are planned for publication within the next year and are to be studied in detail as regards their implementation by an ad hoc committee chaired by Josef Silverstein, who is also chair of CORMOSEA.

What is important about this survey is that it not only identified what tools exist and what gaps need to be filled, but also how these gaps are to be filled. Country specialists involved in the survey seem to have been in agreement that six types of research tools were sorely needed: guides and manuals; annuals, directories, almanacs, and yearbooks; compendia of current data; subject bibliographies; collections of documents and topical literature; and general bibliographies. They cautioned, however, that any efforts to fill the gaps would necessarily be formidable undertakings. Among factors to be considered for such undertakings are securing large amounts of funds, eliciting international cooperation, and identifying qualified people to do the necessary work.

[*A. Kohar Rony*]

RESEARCH COMMITTEE ON THE PUNJAB

A meeting of the Research Committee on the Punjab (RCOP) was held on March 30. Shanti Tangri presided. Michael Mahar was elected president, and Emily Brown was elected secretary/treasurer. Eight persons were proposed as candidates to fill six positions on the Executive Board. Two of the candidates were from the Library of Congress, Louis Jacob and Samuel Iftikhar.

The new president of RCOP requested that Samuel Iftikhar serve on the Program Committee for the Biennial Conference to be held at the University of Arizona in February 1980. Mr. Iftikhar was given the responsibility of organizing a special cultural program for the RCOP in Washington, D.C., in March 1980, at the time of its annual meeting in conjunction with the 32nd Annual Meeting of AAS.

Mr. Mahar reported on his negotiations with the University of Arizona regarding a tuition-free program for Pakistani professors with five years of teaching experience. He also invited RCOP members to attend a special meeting with the Chief Minister of Punjab in August at the University of Arizona to discuss research plans of American scholars interested in the Punjab. [*Samuel Iftikhar*]

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